RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1849.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

were is published three times a week during the session is fature, and twice a week during the rest of the year. TERMS OFS-UBSCRIPTION.

ars per annum, and Three Pollars for six months, nee, to be paid in the offise, or remitted by mail, post ars per annum at the end of the year.

to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and notes, at the risk of the Editor; the pestage of all all by the Writers.—(The postage of a single letter y account to the writer. It is the accumulation of the six of the

evet will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the criptions shall hereafter be considered as incurred

jeance, and for a year's publication, unless specially shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter

his payment. But, in case of an order for a pur-payment, from a new subscriber who is unac-ic conditions, a single number may be sent, con-upamed by, a copy of this regulation. sof all subscribers whose ability to pay may be publisher, and who may remain indebted on open at of two years, from the list when the advanced

shall be crased from the list of subscribers."

Resolutions of the Editorial Convention of Va. priors are some of the results of the collective wis-ther experience of the Editorial Corps of Virginia, mided at Richmond, on the 17th January, 1898, obtains, we are determined to abide.—The interests need, and our own interests require, an inflexi hem. Several of the American presses are driven custom of Cash Payments. No class of men has abuse of the Credit System, than the Editors of e great difficulty consists in the transition from other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the flon, we have been induced to continue several a the Book, who are in arrears to this Office.—our course. The name of every subscriber, who ment, will positively be stricken off from our roll ment of our next volume.

## POLITICS.

From the Albany Rough-Hewer.)
ADDRESS,

when our liberties were in greater danger. We assailed by a foreign enemy, threatening to rest to colonial servitude, nor is any domestic the high, the middle, and the low, are all represented which have been devised for her protection. the nation. for his recently sprung into existence; but an

lest promoting the cause of real Democracy; but

advantages over others, while it accords to at Creator has endowed them. It holds sacred, and but a few examples out of many. as it one of the chief duties of Government to proan election; it would as soon take the property any thing short of it would do in America." irlibor without consideration, as deprive a mapractised in its purity, it would secure individual security." on earth, and good will towards men." Though

## Federal Principles.

The anti-Democratic principles assume that the mass okend have not, and can not have sufficient in- vations? That we ought to go as far as Republican s results. It takes any shape, assumes any shackled from their prejudices, &c., &c. ofesses any principle, and advocates any meapointed by the general Governors of the States should be appointed by the general Governor, with an absolute negative on acts passed by the State Legislatures.

Speaking of the States, page 905, he said:—"Even at defiance. In fine, this principle treats the mass

and emolument. ese opposing principles, like good and evil in the world, have always been struggling for the as- favorably of Republican Government," &c. y, in every government over which the public as been permitted to have any control. The conlow going on in most of the nations of Europe, 19, 20, says: of the occasional folly, violence and crimes professing the true principle, it has already

privileged nobles. No sooner was the object ble bait. pendence achieved, and the States separated from

early as 1787, John Adams, than whom no man stitutions of the United States of America;" le, acquire an influence among the people, that

trious of these must, therefore, be separated from the mass and placed by themselves in a Senate.' In his 20th letter he says: "I only contend that the English Constitution is in theory, the most stupendous fabric of human invention, both for the adjustment of the balance and the prevention of its vibrations; and that the Americans ought to be applauded, instead of censured, for imitating it as far as they have."

In his 26th letter, he says: "If there is then in society such a natural aristocracy as these great writers pretend and as all history and experience demonstrate, formed partly by genius, partly by birth, and partly by riches, how shall the legislator avail himself of their influence for the equal benefit of the public? And how, on the other hand, shall he prevent them from disturbing the public happiness? Tanswer, by arranging them all, or at least the most conspicuous of them together in one assembly, by the name of a Senate; by separating them pretensions to the Executive power; and by controlling, in the Legislature, their ambition and ava rice, by an assembly of Representatives on one side, and by the Executive authority on the other."

In his 27th letter, he says: "If I should undertake to say, that there never was a good government in the world, that did not consist of the three species of Mo-narchy, Aristocracy and Democracy, I think I may

In his 20th letter, he says: "I shall show in another

In his 32d letter he says: "The only remedy is, to throw the rich and the proud into one group, in a separate assembly, and there tie their hands; if you give them scope with the people at large, or their representatives, they will destroy all equality and liberty, with the consent and acclamation of the people themselves."

In his 34th letter he says: "The aristocracy or ambi ious republic becomes immediately an oligarchy-

what shall be done to prevent it? Place two guardians of the laws to watch the aristocracy. One in the shape of a king on one side of it, another in the shape of a Democratical assembly on the other side." In letter 42, speaking of the factions in the Greek Republics, he says. "But no man, no party, ever thought of introducing an effectual balance by creating

king, with an equal power to balance the other two. In letter 52, he says: "The distinctions of poor and rich are as necessary in states of considerable extent, as labor and good government. The poor are destined to labor; and the rich, by advantages of education, inde pendence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations."
In letter 1, vol. ii, he says: "A royal dignity is the most obvious thought to extinguish animosities between nobles and commons:

Again, commenting on a remark in Machiavel's work on Government, he says

"It is a pity he had not said, parties must be upheld s that we invite your most serious attention to together by the constitutional legal authority of one for the polar star of his political conduct—the preserinitial condition of our beloved country. There man alone, possessed of the whole executive power of vation of the rights of the people, he held it as an esbeen a time, since the United States became a the State, and then if he is taken off by death, another

rat the head of a mercenary army, attempting in the government and constitutionally placed to watch feel and respect those rights and interests which are us to the government of his will; but corrup each other, and restrain each other mutually by the again to be personally valuable to them of fraud are undermining the public virtue, and laws, it is then only that an emulation takes place for to use, for the destruction of liberty, laws and the public good, and divisions turn to the advantage of of one branch of the national legislature as essential to

The whole work is interspersed with sentiments of a soften bafiled and defeated by the intelligence similar nature, clearly showing the author's opinion, wished for vigor in the Government, but he wished that the people, is again in the field, sustained that the people are incapable of self-government, and that vigorous authority to flow immediately from the new recruits and more ample means of war- that the only good system is a king, lords, and com- legitimate source of all authority. The Government mons, representing three distinct orders in society.

States, have always been Democratic Rethe same opinions as to government, were expressed in society. Representation is made necessary only be-If they have at any time, momentarily given stitution of the United States. Mr. Madison, in his in- cause it is impossible for the people to act collectively

cannot be otherwise. The mass of our people are light and virtuous. They ask only for an honest menet—a government controlled by an honest which truly represents their wishes and their True Democracy is nothing more nor less than the principles of the Democracy is nothing more nor less than the principles of the principles of the cause of liberty itself, at stake in the party to which he belonged. A few extracts will show how different were the principles of the principles of the principles of the cause of liberty itself, at stake in the party to which he belonged. A few extracts will show how different were the principles of the party to which he belonged to fund these at par, and a majority being ended to fund these at par, and a majority being ended to fund these at par, and a majority being ended to fund these at par, and that period in our countries history in the Convention. His published works, however, exhibit in numberless passages the principles of the help our devoted to the principles and forms of republics, were alarmed for the cause of liberty itself, at stake in the party to which he belonged. A few extracts will show would avoid the inefficacy of a mere confederacy, how different were the principles of the height and majority being ended to fund these at par, and a majority being ended to fund these at par, and that period in our countries history was not fund these at par, and a majority being ended to fund these at par, and the project, some of the project was all with their taste or their opening. and concedes to every one his right. It looks dated government. It was known that there were in-

that the principles of John Adams had their advocates ought to be enlarged, "Ac. among the ablest men in the Convention. We can give Again: letter 131, "On this view of the import of the

he property honestly acquired by the application 8, 9.) "In his private opinion he had no scruple in de-natural powers of man. It has not one code of claring, supported as he was, by the opinion of so many less Republican, as they have more or less of the eleality for private, and another for public transac- of the wise and good, that the British government was would as soon commit a fraud in a bargain, the best in the world; and he doubted much whether tion; and believing, as I do, that the mass of the citi-

Again: The progress of the public mind led him to their right to govern. In fine, the Democratic anticipate the time when others, as well as himself, the people, are less injurious than those from the egotis is perfect circue and pure religion, "rendering would join in the praise bestowed by Mr. Neckar on the Casar the things that are Casars," and "doing British Constitution, namely, that it is the only Go- of government which has in it the most of this ingreothers as you would have them do unto you."- verment in the world which unites public strength with dient.

Again: "Their House of Lords is a most noble instithat the frailties of man bar him from present an government, as in every thing else; yet, enough to answer the purpose."

"No temporary Senate will have firmness their true office is to declare and enforce only our natural rights and duties, to take none of them from us.—

the laws ought to restrain him: Every man is under and with the moral world, has its question, for can there be a good government without a good Executive? The English model was the only of the society, and this is all the laws should engood one on that subject." Again: "What is the inference from all these obser-

ture hold their places for life, or at least, during good c affairs. This principle is the basis of monar-ture hold their places for life, or at least, duri-nd aristocracies. When compelled to allow the behaviour. Let the Executive also be for life. He submitted his plan to the Convention, avowing,

He submitted his plan to the Convention, avowing,

Again, letter 135: "At the birth of our Republic,

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of suffrage; by falsehood and corruption it at- which must soon cure the people of their fondness for which a provision was inserted for a representation perto disparage and prevent the exercise of that Democracies—he sees that a great progress has been manently equal. The infancy of the subject at that mowhen it cannot be restricted, and if it dare do so, to terror and force to control its existence and He thinks, therefore, the people will in time be un-

senate elected by the electors chosen by the people in we imagined every thing Republican that was not Momeans of acquiring power or retaining it, taking senate elected by the electors chosen by the people in districts to hold their offices during good behaviour, to the elevation of the many to the level of the and a Governor elected by electors chosen by the peo-Where distinctions in society are unknown, it is ple in the senatorial districts, to hold during good behay struggling to create them by legislation for viour; and that the Governors of the States should be ap-

akind as if they were created, not to pursue their Massachusetts, &c. would be formidable. As STATES, process under the protection of equal laws, but he thought they ought to be abolished. But he admit-the mandates of masters and labor for their ted the necessity of leaving in them subordinate jurisdictions.

Page 966, "He acknowledges himself not to think Gouverneur Morris, speaking of the second branch in the Executive Department, or the Senate, pages 1018-

"One interest must be opposed to another interest; professing the true principle, it has already vices as they exist, must be turned against each other.

In the second place, it must have great personal proreducing Princes and Monarchs to the level of other perty; it must have the aristocratic spirit; it must love to lord it through pride. "If the second branch is to Can be trusted no where but with the people in mass."

The same contest. The same contest commenced at an early period in be dependent, we are better without it. To make it in They are inherently independent of all but moral law. S, and has ever since been carried on in steal- dependent, it should be for life. It will then do wrong, ence, or in open array, as the anti-Democratic it will be said. He believed so: he hoped so. The found the one or the other most propitious to rich will strive to establish their dominion and enslave the majority of the convention, and of the people them-the carly history of this Republish their dominion and enslave the majority of the convention, and of the people them-the carly history of this Republish the rest. They always did. They always will. The timate success. The early history of this Republic the rest. They always did. They always will. The

its titles, and its pensions; and they aimed to erect to expect higher offices under the general than under he in America, around which they might form a the state governments. A Senate for life will be a no-Again: page 1030, "State attachments, and state im-

parent land, than these objects began to develope selves in the writings and acts of some of the reof the serpents."

Again: page 1033, on the proposition for fixing the red with more energy and devotion into the cause representation in the first branch at "one member for every forty thousand inhabitants," "he thought propergovernment, under the title of "A Defence of ty ought to be taken into the estimate, as well as the number of inhabitants. Life and liberty were generalthe principles of the anti-Democratic party ly said to be of more value than property. An accurate learly developed. A few extracts will suffice. view of the matter would, nevertheless, prove that pro-

preface he says—"The rich, the well born, and le, acquire an influence among the people, that

A lew extracts will born, and perty was the main object of society."

Again: page 1043, "As to the alarm sounded, of an

will soon be too much for simple honesty and plain aristocracy, his creed was, that there never was, nor sense in a House of Representatives. The most illusever will be, a civilized society without an aristocracy. His endeavor was, to keep it as much as possible from

oing mischief. Again: page 1125, upon a motion that the Executive

Adams and Hamilton, though personally inimical, presented truly the principles and feelings of the enire Federal party-the influence of the latter predominumbers, which viewed a Government purely popular dy to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God." with the utmost distrust, and looked forward to the establishment of the British system of Kings, Lords AND COMMONS, as the ultimate resort of their country.

Democratic Principles of Mr. Jefferson and his

associates.
In beautiful contrast with these principles, are thos

"That all men are created equal; that they are en place, that a nobility or gentry, in a popular government, not overbalancing it, is the very life and soul of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and with a few explanatory amendments. to institute new government, laying its foundation or such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

These principles were upheld by the true Republic ans in the Convention.

George Mason of Virginia, (page 754-5 of the Madison Papers,) "argued strongly for an election of the larger branch [of the Legislature] by the people. It was to be the grand depository of the Democratic principle of the government"—"We ought to attend to the rights of every class of the people." "Every elfish motive, every family attachment, ought to re ommend such a system of policy as would provide no ess carefully for the rights and happiness of the lowest, han of the highest order of citizens.

Again: page 914, "He took this occasion to repeat that, notwithstanding his solicitude to establish a national government, he never would agree to abolish the ble conversations filled inc. Polities were the chief to State Governments, or render them absolutely insignifipie, and a preference for kingly over republican gocant. They were as necessary as the General Government, and he would be equally careful to preserve

sential point, as the very palladium of civil liberty, that the great officers of State, and particularly the executive, should at fixed periods return to that mass from which they were at first taken, in order that they may

Mr. Madison [p. 755,] "Considered the popular elecevery plan of free government.

ought to possess, not only, first, the force, but second The same distrust of the people was evinced, and the mind or sense, of the people at large. The legisla-

somer has the delusion passed away, than they returned to the political standard which they appeared to have abandoned.

The mass of our people are light their taste or their opinions; whilst those most light and virtues.

The mass of our people are light to the capital to the political standard which their taste or their opinions; whilst those most light their taste or their opinions; whilst those most light their taste or their opinions; whilst those most light their taste or their opinions; whilst those most light their taste or their opinions; whilst those most light their taste or their opinions; whilst those most light taste or the popular government, or most distrustful of its efficacy, were full of hope, inlight taste of the during the confusion, and or certificates of public debt for articlar where and overbearing. For a time, leading Republicant or certificates of public debt for articlar where the objects of republican encouragement."

Perhaps it was unfortunate and verteal or certificates of public debt for articlar where the objects of republican encouragement."

Perhaps it was unfortunate and verteal or certificates of public debt for articlar where the objects of republican encouragement."

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Perhaps it was unfortunate and verteal or certificates of public debt for articlar where the objects of republican encouragement."

Perhaps it was unfortunate, that Thomas Jefferson, the confusion of certificates of public debt for articlar where

nen as equals, entitled to an equal influence in dividuals who had betrayed a bias towards monarchy, el would say, that the people, being the only depository tion to which much the same game was played. affors, and to equal protection in their private and there had always been some not unfavorable to a of power, should exercise in person every function means secured temporarily a majority in Congress.—

It looks upon government, not as designed to few above the many, or to make some rich and from a better chance of figuring on a sectional theorem and security of society; that the corresponded, his horror and apprehension from the corresponded, his horror and apprehension from the corresponded his horror and apprehension from the corresponded his horror and apprehension from the corresponded, his horror and apprehension from the corresponded, his horror and apprehension from the corresponded berson and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are person are person are person and property and their lawful pursuits. It person are pers The succeeding debates contains abundant evidences in questions of fact; that the range of their powers delphia, a selection of members of houses were con-

Mr. Hamilton said: (Madison Papers, pages 885-6, 7, that it may mean any thing or nothing, we may say, ment of popular election and control in their composizens is the safest depository of their own rights, and especially that the evils flowing from the duperies of

Again, letter 132: "Our legislators are not sufficientral rights and duties, to take none of them from us.—
No man has a natural right to commit aggression on Again: "As to the Executive, it seemed to be admitted that his race is capable of indefinite improved, the true Democrat feels it his duty to strive total twith unitateing faith and untiring zeal. This despite in the political as in the moral world, has its virtue to participate in the management principles will admit. Let one branch of the Legislathis, they have fulfilled their functions, and the idea is quite unfounded, that on entering into society we

soull a number as possible. It clings to ancient thouse, however defective and unjust; it resists movement having in view an enlargement of the convenient having in view an enlargement of the convenient, avowing, and the convenient, avowing, however, that he did not expect the people to adopt it we committed this plan to the convenient, avowing, however up any natural right.

Again, letter 135: "At the birth of our Republic, we committed that opinion to the world, in the draft of a Constitution annexed to the Notes on Virginia, in cabinet were taken, and on that occasion Jefferson and shackled from their prejudices," &c., &c.

His plan was an assembly elected by the electors chosen by the people in districts to hold their offices during good behaviour, districts to hold their offices during good behaviour, and the senatorial districts, to hold during good behaviour, and that the Governors of the States should be anything and the gentleman and an assembly elected by the electors chosen by the people in that draft from genuine Republican that draft from genuine Republican gentleman Republican that draft from genuine Republican and unseduced by the glittering districts to the feet and on that occasion Jefferson and the means by which their objects were then the feet and on the feet and Legislature to a convenient number for full, but orderdiscussion. Let every man who fights or pays, exreise his just and equal right in their selection. from responsibility."

Again, letter 149: "It should be remembered, as an ten years. axiom of eternal truth in politics, that whatever power in any government is independent, is absolute also; in theory only, at first, while the spirit of the people is up,

Again, letter 172: "Ours, (the object of the Republican party) on the contrary, was to maintain the will of on abundantly proves, that many of those who took in the Revolution, fought for independence, rather add, for the rest. They always did. They always will. They rebelled against a monarch add, for the rest. They always did. They always will. They strained from wrong and protected in right, by mode-rate powers, confided to persons of his own choice, and ad, for the purpose of setting up a monarch at Placed at a distance from the throne of Great ain, they had little chance to participate in its honobles, and priests, was not the wisest nor best to effect the happiness of associated man; that wisdom and virtue guide, would be more easily and safely governed, than with minds nourished in error, and vitiated and debased, as in Europe, by ignorance, indigence and oppression.

The electrodreps of the excellent the more set, would be artificially reprothe fear and distrust of them, that of the other party."

nocrat, Mr. Jefferson lived and died. But ten days be- | which might cloud the glories of his splendid life." bendence and its fruits, he said, letter 193:

"May it be to the world, what I believe it will be (to ome parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) pressed great pleasure in hearing it. This was the way to get a good Government." "He was indifferent how the Executive should be chosen, provided he held his place by this tenure." unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man .-The general spread of the light of science has already nating. The speeches and writings of that time and laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the occasion are interspersed with abundant evidences that their backs, nor a favorite few booted and spurred, rea-

These extracts distinctly show that broad differences of opinion existed among the fathers of the Republic. tions to form the State Constitutions, and more strik-ingly in the convention that formed the Federal Conavowed by another set of men on the same occasion the people as direct a control as possible over the General at the same period. Thomas Jefferson was the dieral Government, leaving to the States all powers not author of the Declaration of Independence, and its absolutely necessary to the general welfare, while the sentiments may justly be considered peculiarly his.—
Here are the principles of true Democracy, viz:

ments, and remove the Executive and Senatorial ments, and remove the Executive and Senatorial security required it, on pain of three years' imprisonbranches of the General Government entirely, and the dowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: representative, as far as practicable, from the popular that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of control. With some concessions to the anti-Democracontrol. With some concessions to the anti-Democra-tic party in the election of the Executive and Senate, are instituted among men, deriving their just powers which the spirit of our people has rendered nugatory in practice, the Constitution offered to the people of the form of government becomes destructive of these ends, States was essentially Democratic, and was adopted false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings

Washington's Administration.

Monarchy, the Vice President. Thomas Jefferson, the ourest of Democrats, was appointed Secretary of State, nd Alexander Hamilton, who was the friend of the the Treasury; Gen. Knox was Secretary of War, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General, both the political friends of Hamilton. Jefferson had just returned from France, where he had been Minister, and thus epeaks of the state things around the President, viz.— The President received me cordially, and my colagues, and the circle of principal citizens, apparently with welcome. The courtesies of dinner parties given ne, as a stranger newly arrived among them, placed ne at once in their familiar society. But I cannot desribe the wonder and mortification with which the tarument was evidently the favorite sentiment. An postate I could not be, nor yet a hypocrite; and I found iyself for the most part the only advocate on the Resublican side of the question, unless among the guests here chanced to be some member of that party from ie legislative houses."

He relates the following remarks made on one dinner ccasion, viz. "After the cloth was removed, conversaon was led to the British Constitution, on which Mr. Adams observed-'purge that Constitution of its cor-

the place of the p corrupt Parliament of Great Britain. In letter 117, vol. 4 of his Correspondence, he says: revolutionary war and then much depressed, in relaties we had to brook

England and so passed." ecutive, to restrain the Administration to Republican

forms and principles, and not permit the Constitution struggle, the Democratic principle prevailed, and at the to be construed into a monarchy and to be warped in Presidential election of 1800, Jefferson and Burr, the domestic." apprised of the rightful limits of their powers: that | practise into all the principles and pollutions of their faorite English model.

Origin of the Republican and Federal Parties. When the bill to establish a National Bank was pre-ented to President Washington, he hesitated as to giving it his approval. He asked the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the precise time at which the ten days allowed the President by the Constitution last moment. The opinions of the members of his wound up its affairs; but the example was set; Februare Washington had signed the bill, a precedent had been racter. Sub- obtained, which, in 1816, led to the establishment of mit them to approbation or rejection at short intervals. another, with three-fold strength, the power of which

The signing of the bank bill and a few other acts of love and devotion, and there it will forever remain emup, I believe."

It was the certainty of a resort to arms, and that only, all their obligations to the public, whenever it suited In the philanthropic and consoling faith of a true De- balmed, in entire oblivion of every temporary thing

The Reign of Terror.
But no sooner were the name and influence of Washby John Adams, an avowed monarchist. Within two to control the administration of our government—a di-vision which, with many mutations of men and of pointment of numerous judicial officers to occupy situa names, and sometimes a momentary obscuration of those lines, has existed to the present day, and will continue to exist as long as our government endures, or the prin-

moral world. ministration, the celebrated Alien Act was passed, which authorized the President to order any alien to leave the country, when he should deem that the public

At the same session, the equally celebrated Sedition Law was enacted, subjecting to a penalty of not exceeding two thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years, any one who should "write, print against the government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with the intent to de-Washington, the Father of his Country, was made the first President, and John Adams, the advocate of fame the said government, or either House of said Conof them into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them or either or any of them the hatred of the good British system, with all its corruptions, Secretary of people of the United States, or to stir up sedition in the United States," giving the Federal Courts jurisdiction over the press in such cases.

It tends to make men think that all government, to be efficient, must resemble that of an army. It corrupts

To sustain these establishments, a direct tax was laid, and stamp and excise duties imposed, and these not being sufficient, loans were resolted to. Although War also brings with it taxation and public debt, draw these measures were defended on the ground that a war ing heavily upon the fruits of present industry, and with France was impending, the Republican party mortgaging the soil and the sinews of the citizen for an now, for the time, assuming a regular organization, believed, as it ultimately appeared, that France had no in-clination to make war upon us, and that the chief object of all these measures, some of which they considered unconstitutional, was to break down the state authorities and the independence of the people, for the pur-pose of enlarging the powers of the General Government and assimilating it to the admired British model Around this Administration rallied all the monarch-

ists and aristocrats of the Revolution. There were men taking an active part in that struggle who fought for Independence, but not for Liberty. They desired to establish the Independence of the country, not that the people might be free, but that they might be its ruminds of many who had fought the Republican battles ruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would be the most perfect Constitution ever devised by the wit of man. Hamilton paused nd said, 'purge it of its corruption, and you make it an their labor in luxury and ease; an eminence they could sary to increase the powers and strengthen the hands upracticable government, as it stands now, with all its never hope to gain so long as their country was tribu- of the General Government. impracticuble government, as it stands now, with all its supposed defects, it is the most perfect government which ever existed.

The Funding System and the origin of the U.

The Funding System and the origin of the U.

States Bank. States Bank.

Hamilton was the leading spirit of the cabinet.—
More, as to the future character of the Government, depended on the organization and administration of the lepended on the organization and administration of the lepend Treasury Department, at that time, than on any other deadly hatred for the Republican principles and men grand scheme to enlarge the powers of the General partment of the Government; and Hamilton, true to of the Revolution, and they now sought their revenge sprinciples, set about constructing a system which upon the one by contributing to the subversion of the Federal party under the elder Adams, was checked by

stantly kept as directors who on every question inter-esting to that institution, or the views of the Federal of Independence as their guide, and with its great auber," having adopted the principles of the Declaration strain, viz: term Republic, instead of saying, as has been said, head, voted at the will of that head; and together with thor, "sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility the stockholding members, could always make the Federal vote that of a majority. By this combination, lethey took the field, resolved to overthrow the barriers gislative expositions were given to the constitution, and which Federal authority was erecting around its usur-Il the administrative laws were shaped on the model of pations. Men of talents and learning took up the cause of the people with the zeal of apostles and the devotion of martyrs. They filled the newspapers with able and Jefferson, "of the opposition which was made to the course of the Administration. Its object was to predoctrines of the Constitution. After a short but severe the State authorities, of the powers reserved by them

Republican candidates for President and Vice Presi-Nor was this an opposition to dent, received a majority of the electoral votes. Federal Election Frauds of 1801.

force on him: And no man having a natural right to against it, and wished to quiet them. For he was not votes was to be President, and the next highest was to them. And what I still less expected was, that my fabe the judge between himself and another, it is his aware of the drift or effect of Hamilton's schemes—un- be Vice President. It happened in this case, that Jefbe the judge between himself and another, it is his natural duty to submit to the umpirage of an impartial third. When the laws have declared and enforced all this, they have fulfilled their functions, and the idea aware of the unit of cheef of Hammon's sciences—unit of the resonant Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that Jetsenson and Burr had each the same number of votes, so that it devolved upon the House of Representatives, voting by states, to determine which should be President. That both the people and electors intended that Mr. Jefferson should be the President, there was not the slightest reason to doubt; yet in contempt of a vast majority of the people, the Federal party in the House, not dred attachments, to alliances alien to them being able to elect Burr, and determined that so pure a Triumph of Democracy and election of General Republican as Jefferson should not be elected, determinto consider a bill, would expire, and kept it until the ed to prevent an election altogether, and provide by law last moment. The opinions of the members of his cabinet were taken, and on that occasion Jefferson and attempt of the Federal party to treat an election "as if

The true foundation of the Republican government ments and a large portion of the actual mischiefs may and gloom on the Republican gentlemen here, and is the equal right of every citizen, in his person and which have agitated and distressed the country ever exultation among the Federalists, who openly declare is the equal right of every citizen, in his person and property, and in their management. Try by this, as a since. It is true that the Republican party, in 1811, tally, every provision of our Constitution, and see if it hands directly on the will of the people. Reduce your refused to renew the charter of that Bank, and it hands directly on the will of the people. Reduce your refused to renew the charter of that Bank, and it

On the 26th he says again to Mr. Madison:

"The Federalists appear determined to prevent an Let the Executive be chosen in the same way, and for the same term, by those whose agent he is to be; and leave no screen of a council behind which to skulk abroad when its interests or existence may be in danger, are fearfully illustrated in the events of the last ten years.

The influence and integrity of Washington prevent-pass a law for putting the government into the hands ed any signal exhibition of the practical effects of the Aristocratic principle during his administration. No election. But we thought it best to declare apenly and man was more devoted to the cause of liberty or to the success of the new form of government. The hesitancy and apprehension with which he had given his assect to the head him the man all that he had submitted to. This first even to the head him the man all the head him the man all the head him the man all the head the man are partitly and the man are partitly as a law for putting the government into the hands capter for an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly, one and all, that the day such an act passed, the panel of an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly, one and all, that the day such an act passed, the panel of an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly not an all that the day such an act passed, the panel of an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly not and all, that the day such an act passed, the panel of an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly not and all, that the day such an act passed, the panel of an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly not an act passed, the panel of an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly not an act passed, the panel of an officer, they would certainly have prevented an man, as to firmly not an act passed, the passed of the firmly not an act passed, the passed of the firmly not an act passed, the passed of the firmly not an act passed, the passed of the firmly not an act passed, the passed of the firmly not an act passed of the firmly not act passed bank bill, rendered him the more alert to shook them, and they were completely alarmed at the check other attempts to enlarge the powers of the go- resource for which we declared, to wit, a convention to vernment and to prevent the consequences from this act re-organize the government and to amend it. The which Mr. Jefferson had anticipated. In these efforts very word convention, gives them the horrors, as in the force of his character and the fear of his dissent the present Democratical spirit of America, they fear and displeasure, rendered him in a great degree suc- they should lose some of the favorite morsels of the

Constitution." In a letter to Mr. Madison of the 18th of February, Washington's administration, done under the advice of Hamilton and his political associates, gave the Republican friends of the President great uneasiness, but led to electing Burr, the certainty that a legislative usurpano distinct organization of parties. None doubted the tion would be resisted by arms and a recourse to a conmufacturing, mechanic and farming interests are dimufacturing motives; few perceived at first lie complicated denotes which help a methanic and farming interests are dimufacturing, mechanic and farming interests are dimufacturing interests. no distinct organization of parties. None doubted the tion would be resisted by arms and a recourse to a conchinery consumed by their expense those earnings of industry they were meant to protect, and, by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance.

We helpeyed that men enjoying in ease and security the live along the protect and suffered by their operations. States rely on vashington's motives; tew perceived at first vention to re-organize and amend the government, held rectly affected by their operations. States rely on a consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to diples avowed by Hamilton; and all were desirous that the complicated dangers which lurked under the principles are sufficiently affected by their operations. States rely on a consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to diple avowed by Hamilton; and all were desirous that the complicated dangers which lurked under the principles avowed by Hamilton; and all were desirous that the complicated dangers which lurked under the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to diple avowed by Hamilton; and all were desirous that the complicated dangers which lurked under the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to dependent on them to sustain their credit, and the whole government, held the complicated dangers which lurked under the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to dependent on them to sustain their credit, and the whole government, held the complicated dangers which lurked under the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to depend on their contractions of the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to depend on the complete the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to depend on the complete the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to depend on the complete the complete the principles are consultation, '&c., &c., and finally, in a letter to depend on the complete t undustry they were meant to protect, and, by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance. We believed that men, enjoying in case and security the full fruits of their own industry, enlisted by all their interests on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves, and follow their reason as their eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not eye of a philosopher and a patriot, "they would not experiment, because, the control of the control of the says." In the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every representative would, I am sure, have acquiesced in a mount in the election of Mr. Burr, every re

The cherishment of the people then was our principle, his memory embalmed in their hearts with undiminished duced, and end in a dictator. Virginia was bristling selves, and in some of the States, that they may extend

and not any respect for the rights or will of the people which deterred the Federal party, on that memorable occasion, from treating the election of President as if it ington withdrawn from the Administration of the go- had never happened, and maintaining themselves in vernment, than the anti-Democratic principle, under power by direct usurpation. They knew the physical the name of Federalism, began to show itself openly in practice. He was succeeded in the Presidential chair a new convention would but extend the practical influence of the Democratic principle; and after manifestyears from his accession to the Presidency, the calm ing their contempt far all that is popular in govern-which had preceded and accompanied the retirement of ment, they contented themselves with reorganizing Washington, was changed into a storm of political ex-citement by the boldness and recklessness with which the new Administration attempted to carry into practice astuteness at construction would form an effectual the avowed principles of the Federal party. Then, for check to the Democratic influences which were every the first time, were the people of this country divided by distinct party lines, upon the principles which ought tive powers of the States as well as the Union. Among tions which Federalism had created for them in the last ments of its power.

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The Republican party took possession of the reins of power in 1801. The Alien and Sedition Laws were taxes and excises were abolished; the new indiciary doctrine, resolutely maintained, that the life tenure of the judges rendered it inviolable; every thing was put on the most simple and economical footing; the national debt was gradually paid off, and the National Bank was suffered to pass out of existence at the end of its char tered term, not withstanding the efforts of the Federal

War of 1812 and its Consequences But for the war of 1812, our country might have en-joyed a long period of quiet and prosperity under the mild dominion of that principle in government which contents itself with the least possible abridgment of hu-

man liberty, and the least possible exaction from the carnings of the citizen.

War is a formidable enemy to Democracy. To make it efficient it must be carried on with a strong hand. It accustoms the minds of men to the sacrifice of indi-Acces were passed also for raising a standing army and decreasing the navy, carrying the expenditures far be-ond the means of the government.

To sustain these conditions of the government. destroyed in the movements, subsistence and operations indefinite period to the creditors of the government.

The war of 1512 had its natural effect on our government and people. It brought with it taxation, immense expenditures, demoralization and an increased national debt. By its disasters and the difficulties with which it was prosecuted, it led many honest minds to think that our government, administered upon Democratic princi of 1798-1800, veered round more or less to the notions

Government, and accomplish the ends aimed at by the

The Election and the Administration of the

younger Adams.
The coalition of 1824-5, which made the younge Adams President, and avowedly relied on the power and patronage of the government to sustain it, had the success of this grand scheme among the most cherish

ed of its ultimate objects. The incidents of that election, and the latitudinarian doctrines avowed by the Administration which grew out of it, roused the Democracy of the land to another Startled at the bold usurpations of the Federal Go. decisive effort to "bring back the government to its vernment, and perceiving in the establishment of the Republican tack." The Patriarch of the party, in his younger Adams' first message, in December 1825, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Mr. Giles, in the following

"I see as you do, and with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides with which the Federal branch of our Go vernment is advancing towards the consolidation in it elf of all powers, foreign and domestic; and that too by constructions, which, if legitimate, leave no limits to their powers. Take together the decisions of the Federal Court, the doctrines of the President, and the misconstructions of the constitutional compact, acted department are in combination to strip their colleagues,

As late as January 9th, 1826, in another letter he said: "I fear with you all the evils which the present lowering aspect of our political horizon so ominously portends. That at some future day, which I hoped to be very distant, the free principles of our government might change, with a change of circumstances, was to be expected. But I certainly did not expect that they would not outlive the generation which established vorite western country was to be made the instrument of change. I had ever and fondly cherished the interests of that country, relying on it as a barrier against the degeneracy of public opinion from our original and free principles. But the bait of local interests, artfully prepared for their palates, (Mr. Clay's system of inter nal improvements,) has decoyed them from their kir

Jackson.

These were the feelings of old Democrats who had lived through long lives in the pure faith unswerved by temporary incidents and unseduced by the glittering bank with all the devices of an ancient Federalism, new leader, Andrew Jackson. That the modern Fede cal party were not at once rendered as powerless as was the ancient in the time of Mr. Jefferson, and still dared to contest the ascendancy with the Democracy, is attri butable to the more extensive means of influence it had increase of overgrown wealth, and the misdirected legislation of the several states. The Democratic prin iple looks to the rights and interest of the individuaman, as the only sure basis of a just government, repudiates all laws which give to particular men or conpanies of men, rights and privileges, which cannot be enjoyed by others, who are members of the same com-

operations discourage private enterprize, bring indivi duals into a state of interested dependance, and ele vate one man above his neighbor by the partiality of

law. Among the most mischievous and extensive influences which have weighed down the mass of the people, and deranged the currency and business of beopie, and deranged the currency and business of the country, may be numbered that of excessive banking. Found useful for commercial purposes, these institutions have been unduly multiplied and extended, until not only the commercial, but the ma-United States, and extending its evils through the whole system, have seriously affected the value of property, and the markets and the price of labor have been rendered unsteady and uncertain, by the same cause In short, so widespread has been the mischief that it has crippled the operations of the institutions them-